



Miscellanea

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The genus names *Calicella* Hincks and *Calycella* Hincks (Coelenterata : Hydrozoa)

P. F. S. Cornelius

Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD

Synopsis

The correct combination to be applied to a common British hydroid species is shown to be *Calycella syringa*, while the generic name *Calicella* is considered a junior subjective synonym of *Lafoea*.

Discussion of nomenclature

There seems some confusion currently concerning the correct spelling of the genus name of the common British hydroid *Calycella syringa* (Linnaeus, 1767). The name *Calicella* was introduced by Hincks (1859a, b) without description or indication, but was validated later when Hincks (1861) provided a description. Hincks (1861) designated *Sertularia dumosa* Fleming, 1820, as type-species of *Calicella*. Thus, as both he and Allman noted later (Allman, 1864 : 375; Hincks, 1868 : 198, 205–206), *Calicella* can be regarded a junior subjective synonym of *Lafoea* Lamouroux, 1821. (Synonymies of the genus *Lafoea* and species *L. dumosa* were given by Cornelius, 1975.)

Hincks (in Allman, 1864 : 375; Hincks, 1868 : 205) therefore later proposed a new genus bearing the new name *Calycella*, to accommodate the remaining species originally included in *Calicella*. These comprised *Sertularia syringa* Linnaeus, 1767, and another species which does not enter the present argument. Hincks (1868) designated *S. syringa* as type-species of *Calycella*. The species seems well founded and should of course be known by the combination *Calycella syringa* (Linnaeus, 1767). The majority of authors subsequent to Hincks (1868) have in fact used this combination, but the remarks of Bedot (1910 : 248) implied that *Calycella* should be considered an emendation of *Calicella*. As explained above it should be regarded as a distinct taxon, with different type-species, and is in fact in a different family.

Some confusion in the early literature surrounding the specific name *syringa* should also be noted here. Ellis (1755 : 24–25, pl. 14, figs B, b) provided both description and illustration of *C. syringa*, which he called 'clustering polype coralline'. However, Linnaeus (1758) omitted to provide a binomial for the species, although giving names to most other of Ellis' species. Pallas (1766 : 122) shortly afterwards proposed the name *Sertularia volubilis* for Ellis' species; but Linnaeus (1758 : 811) had already used this combination for the species now called *Campanularia volubilis* (e.g. by Hincks, 1868). Therefore Linnaeus (1767 : 1311) later provided the new name, *S. syringa*, for the present species. The specific synonymy can be set out as follows:

Calycella syringa (Linnaeus, 1767)

Corallium omnium minima, vesiculis nunc ramosum, nunc racematim, dense dispositis [clustering polype coralline]. Ellis, 1755 : 25–26, pl. 14, figs B, b.

Sertularia volubilis Pallas, 1766 : 122; (junior homonym of *S. volubilis* Linnaeus, 1758 = *Campanularia volubilis*, e.g. sensu Hincks, 1868).

Sertularia syringa Linnaeus, 1767 : 1311; (nom. nov. for *S. volubilis* Pallas, 1766, not *S. volubilis* Linnaeus, 1758).

Calycella syringa: Allman, 1864 : 375; Hincks, 1868 : 206–207, pl. 39, fig. 2.

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On the identity of the spider *Emertonius exasperans* Peckham & Peckham (Araneae: Salticidae)

F. R. Wanless

Department of Zoology, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD

Introduction

The little known genus *Emertonius* Peckham & Peckham 1892 was formerly comprised of two species: *Emertonius exasperans* Peckham & Peckham, the type-species from Java and *E. rufescens* Simon from Madagascar. Both species were known only from females that were characterized by the 'curiously' shaped carapace. *E. rufescens*, now known from both sexes, is considered to belong to the genus *Myrmarachne* Macleay and is described elsewhere (Wanless, 1978). The discovery of a male from the Philippines, believed to be conspecific with *E. exasperans*, shows that this is also a species of *Myrmarachne* and that the genus *Emertonius* is not valid.

In the following redescription of *E. exasperans* the format and abbreviations are those given by Wanless (1978).

Myrmarachne exasperans (Peckham & Peckham) comb. nov.

(Figs 1, 2)

Emertonius exasperans Peckham & Peckham, 1892 : 54, pl. IV, figs 8, 8a, 8b, ♀ not ♂. Female LECTOTYPE (here designated) Java, Bantam (MCZ, Harvard) Examined. Simon, 1901 : 498, 499, 503, 504, fig. 5951. Roewer, 1954 : 939. Bonnet, 1956 : 1653. Prószyński, 1971 : 400.

DIAGNOSIS. *M. exasperans* is a distinctive species and the form of the carapace (Figs 1A, F; 2A, E) is diagnostic.

MALE (formerly undescribed). *Carapace* (Fig. 1A, F): punctured-reticulate with piliferous papillae; dark reddish brown; clothed with white hairs forming lateral and submarginal bands on the sides. *Eyes*: anteriors subcontiguous with apices procurved in frontal view, fringed with white hairs. *Clypeus*: white haired. *Chelicerae* (Fig. 1A, D): rugulose with furrows; orange-brown with brown-black lateral keels and with a distal violet sheen under some lights; fang apophysis lacking. *Maxillae and labium*: yellow-brown. *Sternum*: (Fig. 1C) yellow-brown. *Abdomen*: mottled pale yellow and black; scuta dark orange-brown tinged with blackish, sparsely clothed with fine dark orange hairs and margined with distinctive white haired fringes. *Legs*: femora I slightly enlarged. Light yellow-brown but tibiae I and femora I orange-brown. Ventral spination of legs I: metatarsi 2-2, tibiae 2-2-2-2-2, patellae 1. *Palp* (Fig. 1B, E): tibial apophysis with proximal ventral flange; seminal reservoir doubled, probably as a result of folding within the tegulum.

Dimensions: total length 5.0 mm, carapace length 2.4 mm. *Ratios*: AM : AL : PM : PL :: 12 : 7 : 1.4 : 7.5; AL-PM-PL: 9-7; width of eye row I/ carapace width at that point 1.06, width of eye row III/ carapace width at that point 1.08, quadrangle length/ carapace length 0.48, cheliceral length/ carapace length 0.90, tibia + patella IV/ carapace length 0.88 (based on 1 ♂).

FEMALE (Fig. 2A, E). *Carapace*: covered with piliferous papillae but grading to rugulose behind anterior eyes; dark reddish orange; a longitudinal white haired band on the head and fore part of thorax with white haired lateral bands and a tuft of brownish hairs on the 'hump'. *Eyes*: more or less as in ♂. *Clypeus*: white haired. *Chelicerae*: reddish orange, shiny, with 6 promarginal and 8-10 retromarginal teeth. *Maxillae and labium*: orange-brown. *Sternum* (Fig. 2B): pale yellow-brown. *Abdomen*: yellow-brown with dark brown dorsal pattern; light parts clothed with pale yellowish hairs with scanty covering of long and short orange-brown hairs in dark areas. *Legs*: legs I light yellowish with brownish streaks on outside of tibiae and patellae. Other legs light yellowish but legs IV with brownish streaks on outside of tibiae, patellae, femora and trochanters.

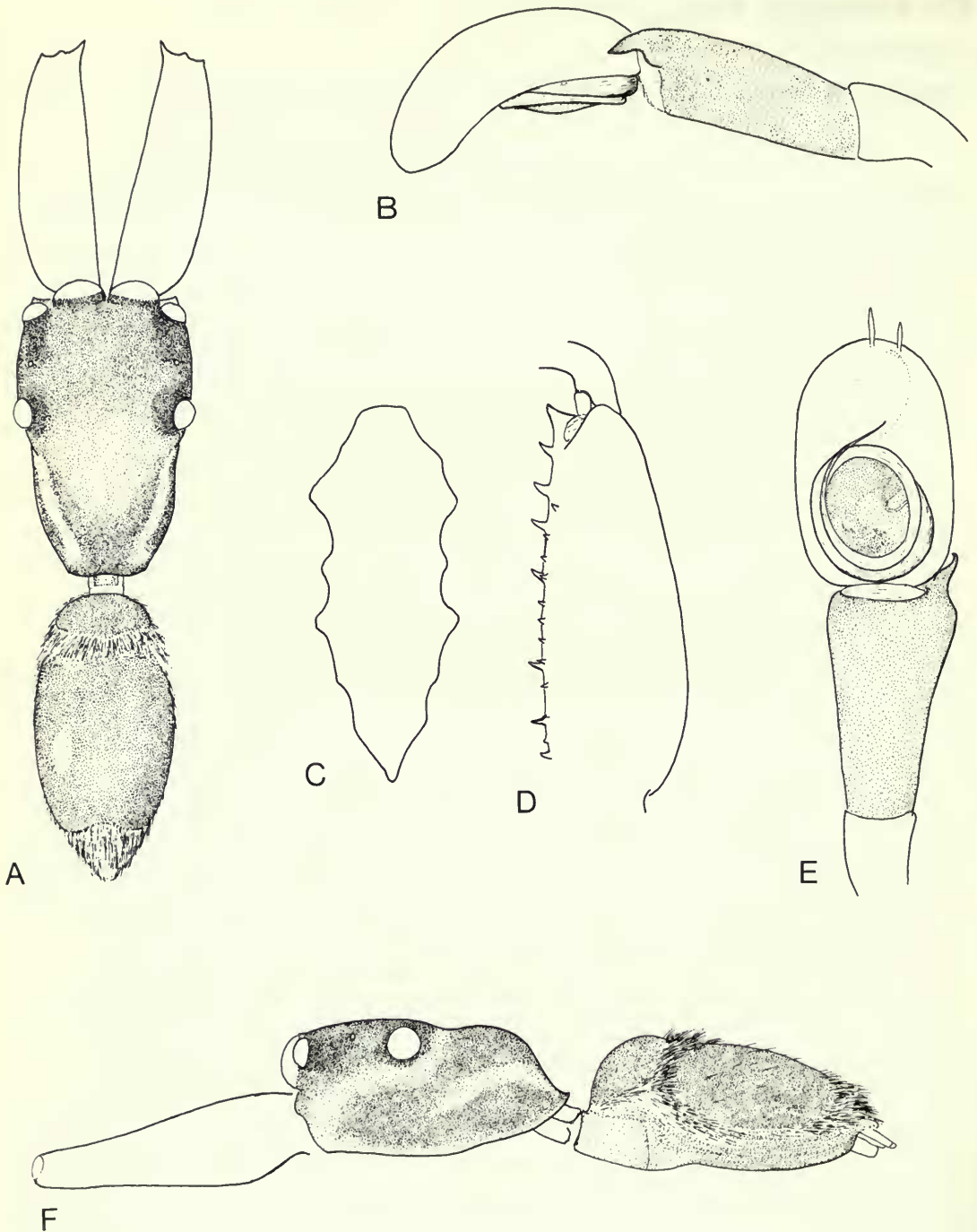


Fig. 1 *Myrmarachne exasperans* (Peckham & Peckham), ♂: (A) dorsal view; (B) palp, lateral view; (C) sternum; (D) chelicera, ventral view; (E) palp, ventral view; (F) lateral view.

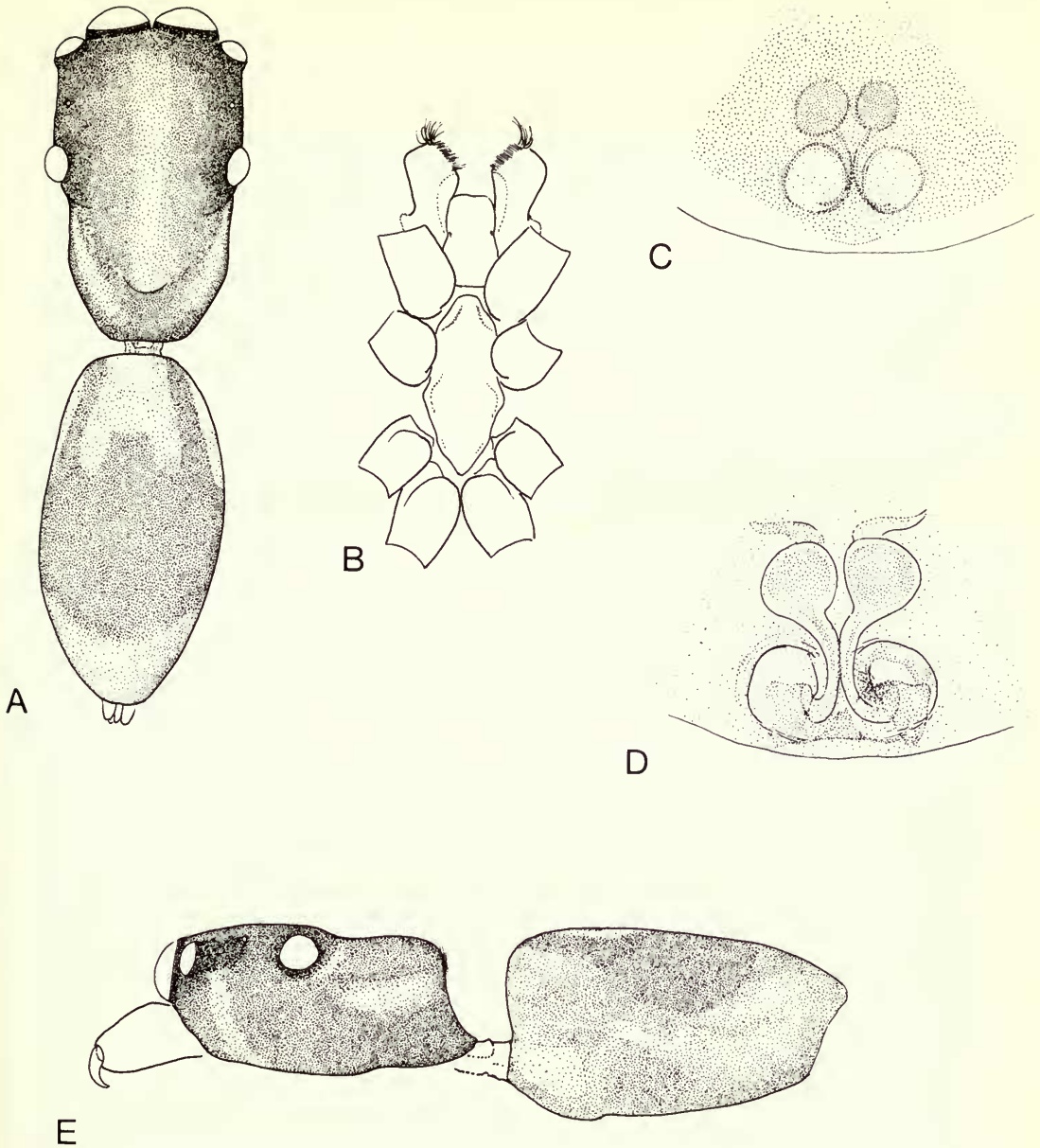


Fig. 2 *Myrmarachne exasperans* (Peckham & Peckham), ♀: (A) dorsal view; (B) sternum, coxae, maxillae and labium; (C) epigyne; (D) vulva, ventral view; (E) lateral view.

Ventral spination of legs I: metatarsi 2-2, tibiae 2-2-2, patellae 0; retroventral spines the strongest. *Epigyne* (Fig. 2C, D): median pouch poorly defined; openings circular; spermathecae rounded and simple; distal seminal ducts broad, poorly defined.

Dimensions: total length 5.2 mm, carapace length 2.4 mm. *Ratios*: AM : AL : PM : PL :: 13 : 8 : 2 : 8; AL-PM-PL: 8-7; width of eye row I/ carapace width at that point 1.06, width of eye row III/ carapace width at that point 1.05, quadrangle length/ carapace length 0.49, tibia + patella IV/ carapace length 0.93 (based on 2 ♀).

BIOLOGY. Unknown.

DISTRIBUTION. Java, Philippines.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Lectotype ♀, data given in synonymy. JAVA: Mt Tenggu, 1 ♀ (MNHN, Paris). PHILIPPINES: Palawan Manialingajan Pinigisan, 600 M, 12.viii.1961, 1 ♂, Noona Dan Exp. 1961-62 (BMNH).

REMARKS. The structure of the genitalia and the horizontal chelicerae of the male shows that *E. exasperans* belongs to *Myrmarachne* but the male abdominal fringes are not typical of the genus. Unfortunately, Oriental species of *Myrmarachne* are poorly known and the affinities of this species are uncertain. It resembles *E. rufescens* in body form but there are differences in the genitalia and it cannot be readily placed into any of the Ethiopian species groups proposed by Wanless (1978).

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